



UN Public Administration Programme

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)



Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption

Vienna, 22-24 August 2011

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United Nations Headquarters, New York





Outline

Our Targeted Focus:

- **CE** to Enhance Accountability and to Eradicate Corruption

Our Immediate Activities:

- DPADM's PAST relevant work (*New York, Dar Es Salaam, etc. 2003-11*)
- DPADM's CURRENT and FUTURE relevant work (*Vienna, 2011; Marrakesh, 2011*)

Our Ultimate Goals:

- Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Our Targeted Focus—Starting Point

CE to Enhance Accountability and to Eradicate Corruption

September
2010

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION A/RES/65/1: *KEEPING THE PROMISE: UNITED TO ACHIEVE THE MDGs*

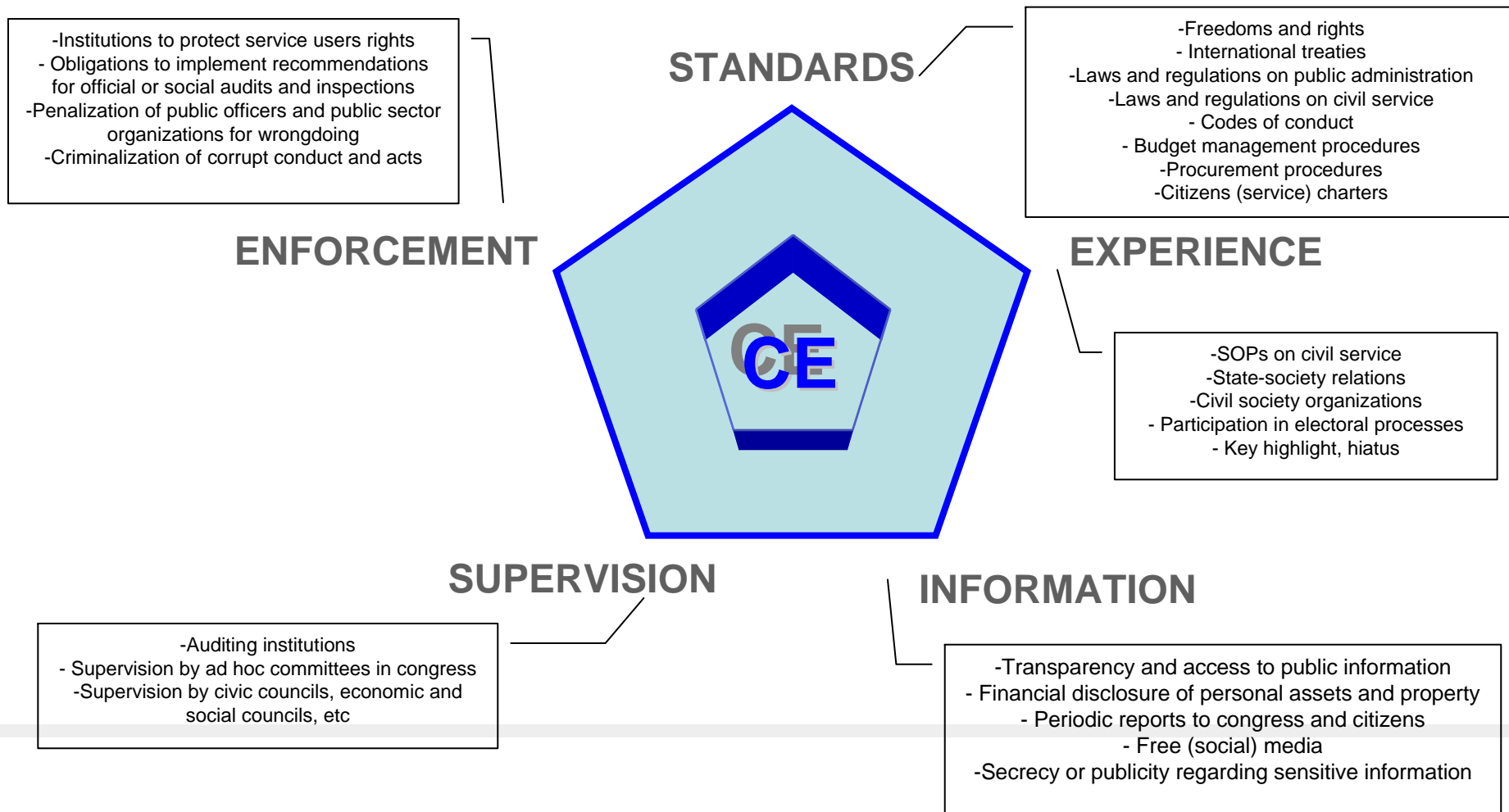
"We take note of the lessons learned and successful policies and approaches in the implementation and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and recognize that with increased political commitment these could be replicated and scaled up for accelerating progress, including by:

(...)

- (e) Supporting participatory, community-led strategies aligned with national development priorities and strategies;
- (f) Promoting universal access to public and social services and providing social protection floors;
- (g) Improving capacity to deliver quality services equitably;
- (h) Implementing social policies and programmes, including appropriate conditional cash-transfer programmes, and investing in basic services for health, education, water and sanitation;
- (i) Ensuring the full participation of all segments of society, including the poor and disadvantaged, in decision-making processes;
- (...)
- (l) Enhancing opportunities for women and girls and advancing the economic, legal and political empowerment of women;
- (n) Working towards transparent and accountable systems of governance at the national and international levels;

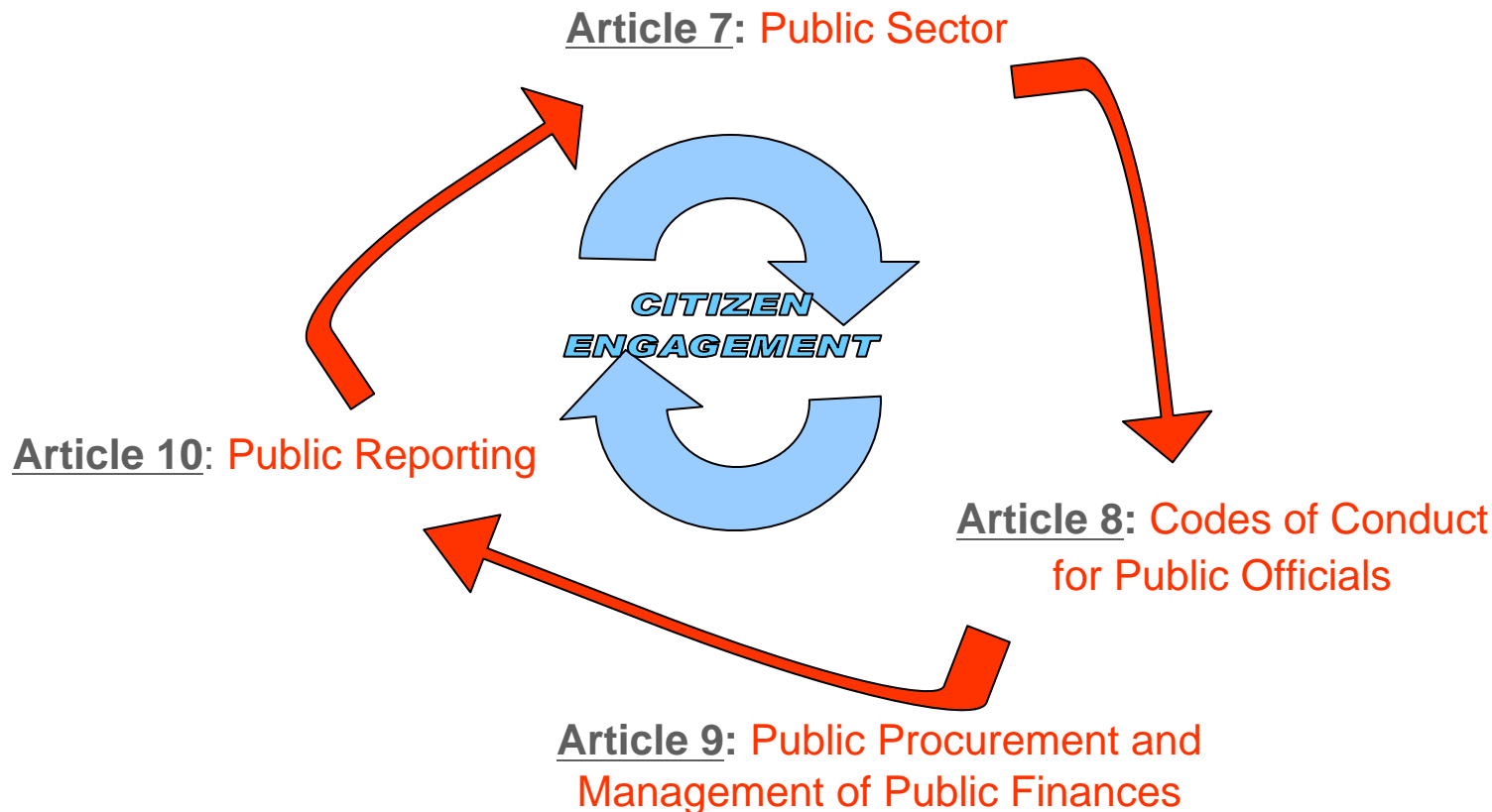
Our Targeted Focus—*Starting template: SEISE*

CE to Enhance Accountability and to Eradicate Corruption



Our Targeted Focus— *Our specific points of entry to UNCAC*

CE to Enhance Accountability and to Eradicate Corruption



Created by UNCAC, Conference of the States Parties (November 2009) puts a strong emphasis on public administration (Resolution 3/2).



Our Immediate Activities—*Our Past Work*

- Ibero-American Charter for Civil Service (Bolivia, 2003)
- Compendium on Innovative Practices on governments' use of ICTs (New York, 2005)
- E-government Survey's E-participation Index (USA, 2010)
- Enhancing the role of National Economic and Social Councils (ESCs) for inclusive socioeconomic policy development (Burkina Faso, 2010)
- African Charter on the Values and Principles of Public Service and Administration (Uganda, 2010)
- E-procurement for Innovative Governance (with WB, ADB and IADB) (Korea, 2011)
- CEPA 2007 and 2009 Sessions on citizen engagement themes
- **United Nations Public Service Awards and the new category of *Preventing and combating corruption in the public service (Dar Es Salaam, 2011)***



Our Immediate Activities-- *United Nations Public Service Awards* (*Dar Es Salaam, 2011*)

- The United Nations Public Service Awards (UNPSA) is the most prestigious international recognition of excellence in public service.
- It annually rewards the creative achievements and contributions of public service institutions towards a more effective and responsive public administration.
- It promotes the role, professionalism and visibility of public service, and aims to:
 - discover innovations in governance,*
 - motivate public servants,*
 - raise the image of public service,*
 - enhance trust in government, and*
 - collect and share successful practices for possible replication.*

UNPSA's new category—

Preventing and combating corruption in the public service (October 2010)

Category 1

Preventing and combating corruption in the public service

Criteria	Description
Promotes Transparency	Creates mechanisms to increase the public's ability to seek and receive information in a timely manner, observe, monitor and analyze government decision-making and processes. The mechanisms can be documentary, face-to-face, meetings, and/or electronic.
Promotes Accountability	Utilizes documentation in various forms which can serve as evidence of a government's conformity to legal, procedural and fiscal requirements, and improves processing of complaints and handling of grievances.
Promotes Responsiveness	Promotes initiatives to raise public awareness of corruption and government action to prevent and combat it; encourages public opinion's monitoring and filtering of government decisions and the views of concerned sectors of the community; promotes partnerships between the public and the private sectors to prevent corruption; includes an obligation to disclose information on the organization, functioning and decision-making process of public administration and demonstrates openness through consultative mechanisms with the public.
Promotes Integrity and Measures to Prevent Abuse or Misuse of Public Power	Promotes and effectively implements regulation models for the public sector, including provisions addressing conflict of interest, and professional codes of conduct; enforces disciplinary or other measures against public officials who do not comply with such regulation models, and periodically publishes this information.
Promotes Innovative Management of Public Finances	Promotes and implements clear and consistent regulations and procedures for budget preparation and adoption, as well as effective scrutiny and monitoring of public revenues and spending to prevent corruption, including through e-procurement and other means. Periodically publishes information on public revenues and expenditures through electronic or other means of communication.
Transforms Administration	Undertakes transformation within a large framework rather than incremental improvements. Innovative methods, tools and techniques, in the context of a given country or region, are applied to promote regulatory simplification, change of organizational culture to promote ethics and integrity, as well as administrative reforms aimed at reducing bureaucratic steps and hurdles required to obtain a service, and increased use of automated systems through the application of ICTs.
Introduces a New Concept	Introduces a unique idea, distinctively new approach to problem solution, or unique policy or implementation design, in the context of a given country or region, for preventing and combating corruption in the public service.

UNPSA's new category—

Preventing and combating corruption in the public service



2011 Winners (UNPSA, Dar Es Salaam, 2011)

Preventing and Combating Corruption in the Public Service



South Africa



Rep. of Korea



Slovakia



Romania



Mexico



Oman

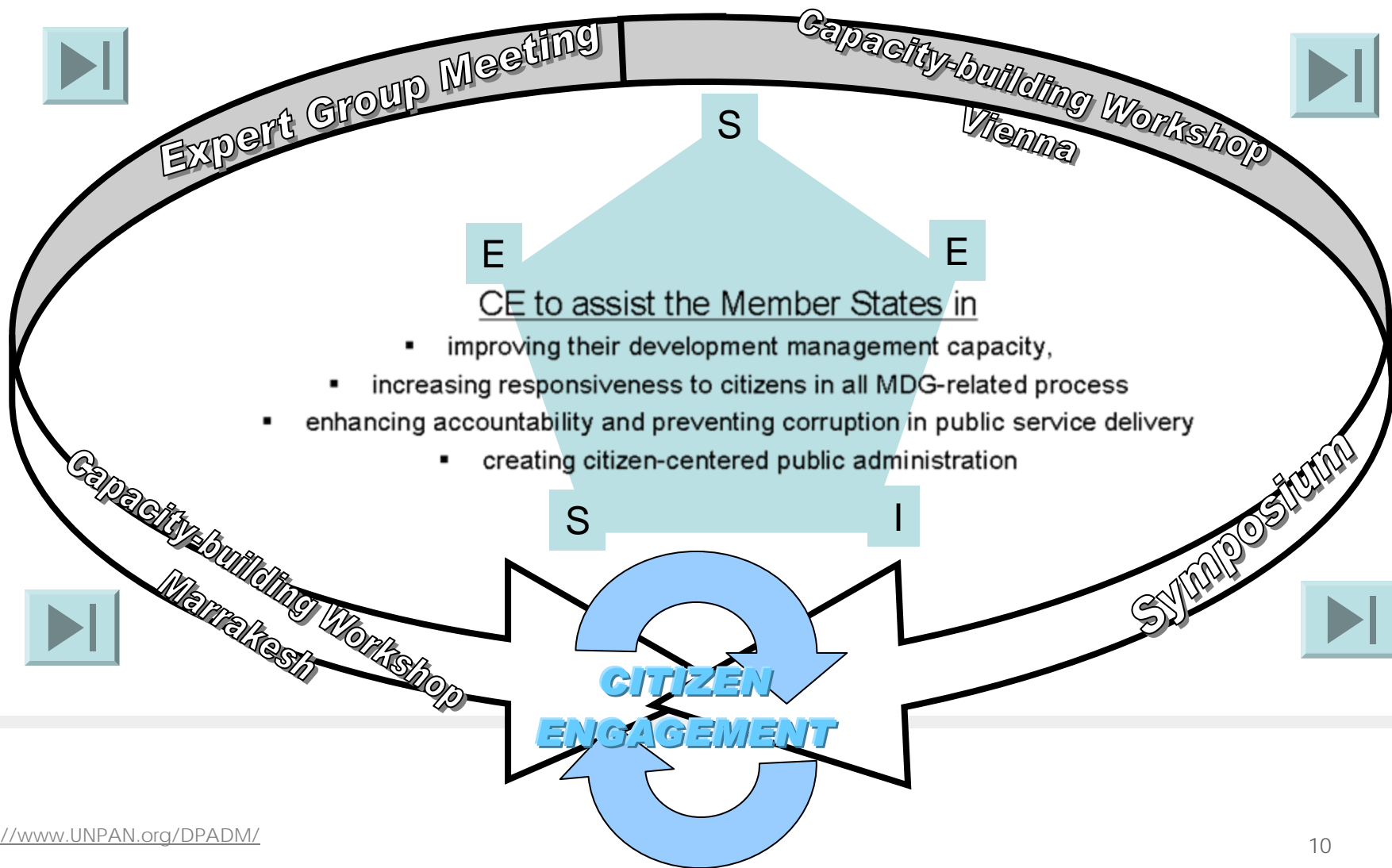


Egypt

Category 1: Preventing and Combating Corruption in the Public Service

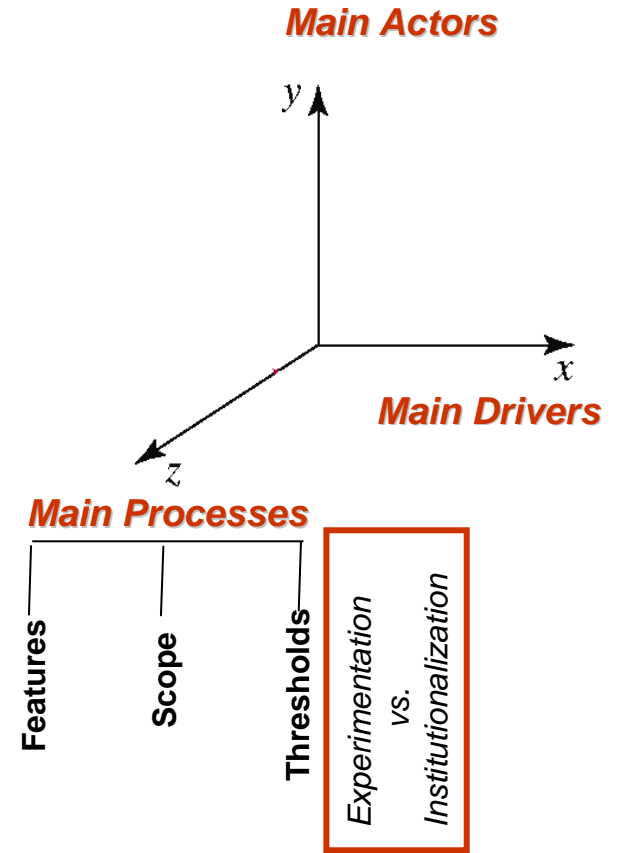
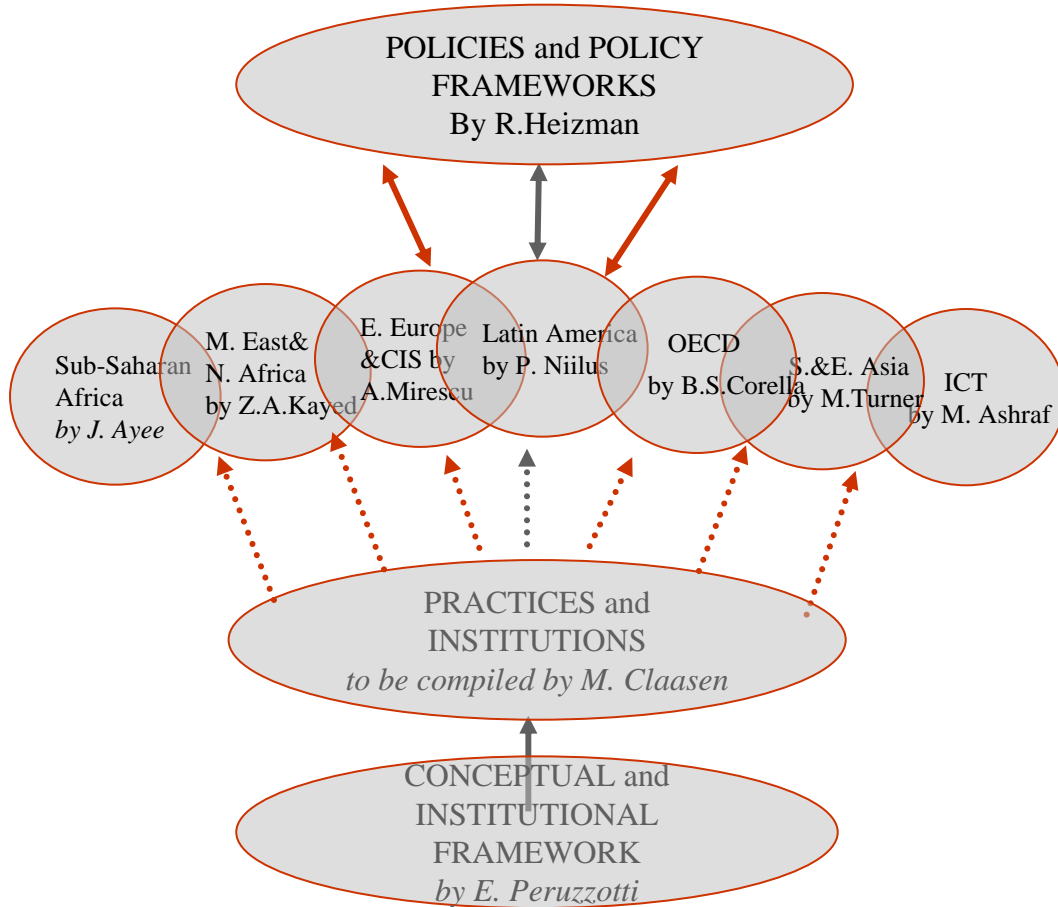
Region	Country	Initiative	Institution
Africa	South Africa	861 – <i>Result Slip Scanning Project</i>	Electoral Commission of South Africa
Asia and the Pacific	Republic of Korea	938 – <i>Migrant & Business Friendly Recruitment System</i>	Human Resources Development of Service of Korea
Asia and the Pacific	Republic of Korea	993 – <i>Open Tax Court for Citizen</i>	Seoul Metropolitan Government
Europe and North Am.	Slovakia	1030 – <i>Transparent Town</i>	Town Hall of Martin
Europe and North Am.	Romania	867 – <i>Cities without Corruption, Cities with Future</i>	Craiova Local Government
Latin Am. and the Caribbean	Mexico	870 – <i>Administrative simplification to improve the efficiency of the government</i>	Secretaria de la Funcion Publica
Western Asia	Oman	871 – <i>Central Recruiting System</i>	Ministry of Civil Service
Western Asia	Egypt	927 – <i>Government Procurement Portal</i>	General Authority for Government

Our Immediate Activities—Our Current and Future Work





Our Immediate Activities—Our Current and Future Work





Our Ultimate Objective

July
2011

UN SG ANNUAL REPORT A/66/126: *ACCELERATING PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS*

43. (...) Progress in meeting the Millennium Development Goals can be enhanced if human rights are institutionalized to enable citizens to organize and participate in public policy decisions and monitor results.

44. Good governance and maintenance of the rule of law at the national and international levels are also essential. General Assembly resolution 65/1 further acknowledged the importance of transparency and accountability. Member States committed to curtail illicit financial flows at all levels by enhancing disclosure and transparency in financial information, and were urged to consider ratifying and to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Strengthening national and multinational efforts to fight corruption is crucial, including technical assistance and other support to enhance developing countries' capacities.

(...)



ANNEX

Expert Group Meeting

Vienna, 7-8 July 2011

Engaging Citizens to Enhance Public Sector Accountability and Prevent Corruption in the Delivery of Public Services

- **GENERAL FRAMEWORK:**

Towards the production of the book on citizen engagement, the EGM was organized to take stock of the diverse and innovative participatory approaches implemented across the world to EAPC-PSD.

- **EGM:**

40 experts, including members of the Committee of Experts On Public Administration (CEPA), from twenty countries and eight international organizations participated in the EGM.

- **THEMES:**

- *Conceptual Framework and Terminology*
- *Scope of analysis and Rationale*
- *Citizen and Civil Society Organization-led Initiatives*
- *Government-led Initiatives*
- *State-society partnership initiatives*
- *Public Policy and Strategy towards EAPC-PSD*
- *International Cooperation towards EAPC-PSD*





Capacity-building Workshop

Vienna, 11-13 July 2011

Engaging Citizens to Enhance Public Sector Delivery and Strengthen Accountability

- **GENERAL FRAMEWORK:**

Towards the production of the book on citizen engagement, the Workshop aimed to enhance knowledge and build a shared understanding of what participatory approaches and mechanisms work better than others and under what conditions.

- **WORKSHOP:**

37 experts, including members of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration (CEPA), from seventeen countries and six international organizations participated in the Workshop.

- **THEMES:**

- *Concepts and Institutions*
- *Trends and Regional Perspectives*
- *Challenges, Approaches and Tools*





UN/INTOSAI Symposium

Vienna, 13-14 July 2011

Effective Practices of Cooperation between SAIs and Citizens to Enhance Public Accountability

- **GENERAL FRAMEWORK:**

DAPDM/UNDESA and INTOSAI have organized twenty interregional seminars and symposia since 1971. The 21st Symposium took place this year in Vienna.

- **SYMPOSIUM:**

140 representatives of SAIs from eighteen countries in the developed and developing world as well as of INTOSAI and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) participated in the Symposium.

- **THEMES:**

- *Publication of audit reports in the media*
- *Participation of citizens in inter-institutional advisory bodies or councils*
- *Procedural steps to citizen-initiated audits*



Capacity-building Workshop

Marrakesh, 24-26 October 2011

Engaging Citizens to Eradicate Corruption for Better Public Service Delivery and the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

■ GENERAL FRAMEWORK:

At the 4th Session of the Conference of States Parties, the key points of consideration will be the implementation of UNCAC, prevention, asset recovery and technical assistance.

■ WORKSHOP:

As a side event to the Fourth Session, a workshop will be co-organized with UNODC with emphasis on institutions to engage citizens towards preventing corruption in public service delivery. About **75** experts and practitioners are expected to attend.

■ THEMES:

- *Conceptual Framework and Terminology*
- *Scope of analysis and Rationale*
- *Practices and institutions to engage citizens in the eradication of corruption*
- *Citizen and Civil Society Organization-led Initiatives, including uses of ICTs*
- *Government-led Initiatives, including e-government and e-participation*
- *Private sector-led Initiatives and Corporate Social Accountability*
- *Public Policy and Strategy: building capacities and creating enabling conditions*
- *International Cooperation towards eradication of corruption in public services*





UNPSA

- Nominations can be made online:
<http://www.unpan.org/applyunpsa2012> until 31 December 2012. It will start in mid-September.
- While candidates cannot nominate themselves, interested institutions can have their names put forward by Governments and civil society organizations.
- For background information: <http://www.unpan.org/unpsa>

